

**CMPT260 Midterm Examination**  
**November 1, 2001**  
**Closed Book, Four sheets of notes allowed.**

1. Given the argument:  $A \Rightarrow (B \Rightarrow C) \vdash (A \wedge B) \Rightarrow (B \wedge C)$   
 ✓a) (5 marks) Provide a formal proof of this argument drawing only from the Deduction Theorem (DT), Modus Ponens (MP), Law of Simplification (LS), and the Law of Combination (LC). *HINT: Use  $A \wedge B$  as an assumption.*

$A, A \Rightarrow B \vdash B$	Modus Ponens
$A \wedge B \vdash A$	Law of Simplification
$A, B \vdash A \wedge B$	Law of Combination

- ✓b) (3 marks) Restate the argument, removing all implications. Simplify and show that the premises are truth functionally equivalent to the conclusion.

2. Given the predicate  $(\forall x(P(x) \Rightarrow Q(x))) \Leftrightarrow (\exists x(P(x)) \Rightarrow \forall x(Q(x)))$

- a) (4 marks) Give an assignment that makes the predicate True  
 b) (4 marks) Give an assignment that makes the predicate False

3. Translate the following sentences into <sup>propositional</sup> propositional calculus.

- a) (2 marks) All lions are mammals, but not all mammals are lions.  
 b) (3 marks) Except for John, everyone had a good time at Halloween.

- ✓4. (3 marks) Let the operator  $\circ$  be defined as follows. Find  $(x \circ (y \circ z)) \circ x$  where  $x = a$ ,  $y = c$ , and  $z = b$ .

	a	b	c
a	a	b	b
b	a	c	b
c	c	a	b

5. (6 marks) Write a Prolog procedure `find(N, List, Value)` that succeeds if Value is the  $N^{\text{th}}$  element of List.

6. (4 marks) Write a Prolog procedure `same(List1, List2)` that succeeds if the two lists have at least one element in common. *Hint: You only need to use the member procedure studied in class.*

- ✓7. (3 marks) Give the composition  $R \circ S: A \leftrightarrow B$  of A, B, and C where  $R: A \leftrightarrow C$  and  $S: C \leftrightarrow B$  and

$A = \{a, b, c\}$ ,  $B = \{3, 2, 1\}$ ,  $C = \{x, z, y\}$   
 $R = \{(a, z), (b, y), (c, x)\}$   
 $S = \{(z, 3), (y, 2), (x, 1)\}$